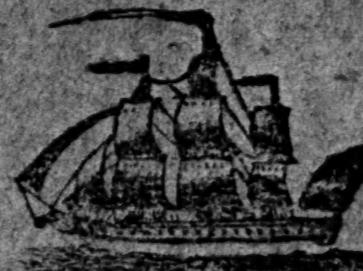


Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.



VOL. IX.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1809.

[No. 2380.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WHILE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The numbers of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods

which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be

sold and purchased at the lowest limitation
of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand
gros, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.
Handy bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice Physick and Surgery, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St. Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his Father's, on Prince street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dft
Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac,
by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAUX.—The
owner or owners are requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and
take the said property away.

Raphael Semmes,

Charles County, Maryland
December 17. sawy

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

PECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has
justly celebrated INN, in this city,
the CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.

He has, by assiduity and attention, to give
the best satisfaction to every person, as
his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-

versity, and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good wines.

The papers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Bills are taken by the day, week,

whole work. By
the time it may be
full amount of

volumes.

Received by R.
November 15.

ctf

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best

manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Nunn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons distinguished by their greatness,
learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—"tis that alone
" Amidst life's paus, abasements, empti-
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, en-
larged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions,
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with atten-
tion. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may
contribute to arrest the careless and wandering
mind; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or disconcert those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Check for five hundred
dollars, dated about the 30th of De-
cember last, was fraudulently obtained from
me by a set of swindlers in the city of Wash-
ington, which for some time past has infest-
ed the said city. I give this public notice,
that the said Check has been stopped pay-
ment in the Bank of Potomac, on which it
was drawn, in the handwriting of A. Lindo,
late of Alexandria.

Baldwin Dade.

January 7. 3t

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders
of the Bank of Alexandria, that a
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the
capital stock of said Bank for the half year
ending this day, is declared, and will be ready
to be paid to them on Thursday next the
5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3. 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,
PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in
this place, for the purpose of teaching
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of
them) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application
to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King
street.

January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN, LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, Leesburg, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

FOR SALE,

NE格RO HAIR RRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is
sold for being impudent—He can take
care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait-

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dft

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 10s.

December 29.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-
GARS, warranted of the very first quality
and full contents.

Real Macumba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s

nd 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROC-
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

FORTY BALES
PRIME UPLAND COTTON,
FOR SALE BY

John Roberts.

January 9. 3t

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN and WOMAN.—The
woman a good house-servant, and the man
accustomed to plantation work.

Alexandria Daily Gazette
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Lloyd's Speech continued.)

With regard to the orders in council, the British say they are measures of retaliation to be repealed as soon as the decrees which occasioned them shall have been withdrawn by the part of France. Gentlemen say they do not believe their professions—but that G. B. has deeper and more hostile views than these; that she is jealous of the prosperity of the United States, and fears them as a commercial rival; that she wants to cripple and destroy our trade.

Admitting this to be the fact, [and very possibly it may be in part well founded] what does your embargo effect? I contend that it is an act of absolute submission to her. This is strong ground, and I wish to have it noticed. Suppose Great Britain has the dispositions you attribute to her: she will not now attempt to enforce them: she dare not attempt to drive you from the ocean, because her own interests would at this time be materially injured by it. Suppose she were to attempt it, what would be the consequences? Suffer even the merchants to arm their vessels, and her convoys and her minor cruisers would occasionally experience some unpleasant encounters. In adjusting the pending accounts with the merchants of this country, she would sustain some inconvenience; and she would also be obliged to submit to the loss of her colonies on the continent of America, now become doubly dear to her, from their recent prosperity, and from the support she is drawing from them for the support of her settlements in the West-Indies. Now, Sir, what does the embargo effect? By it you are doing for Great-Britain, without any inconvenience to her, precisely what she will venture to do for herself. Great-Britain says you shall trade only partially; and you agree to trade not at all. The continuance of the embargo is, therefore, complete submission to her.

Much has also been said about British influence, and certain passages have been read from the memorial of the merchants of Boston, for the purpose, as I suppose, of demonstrating an inconsistency in their opinions in 1806, and at the present time.—

I have not seen the paper for these two years: but there is no inconsistency in it: the sentiments entertained then are the sentiments entertained now. Great-Britain violated our neutral rights; the merchants of Boston complained to their government in pointed terms, and called on it for protection and redress against Great-Britain.—Was this an evidence of British influence? The charge, however, existed at that time as well as at the present; but the scene is changed; we had not then a Berlin decree, a Milan decree, a Bayonne decree; our vessels had not been wantonly burned on the ocean, nor had we received any letters from Champaigne.

And on this subject what says the secretary of state to General Armstrong? He tells him, that “the burning of neutral vessels detained on the high seas is the most distressing of all the modes by which belligerents exert force contrary to right, and in proportion as it is destitute of apology ought at least to be the promptitude and aptitude of redress.” Has this redress ever been obtained? To my knowledge or belief it never has. The merchants of Boston, therefore, probably think that a war with France would now be more for the honor and the interest of the United States, than a war with Great-Britain. For thinking this, are they justly chargeable with being under British influence? This is an old story. I shall take none of it to myself, nor admit any of its allusions. I challenge any one to produce a shadow of plausibility for any such imputation. I know they were not meant as personal allusions.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, the gentleman from Virginia still considers the embargo as a coercive measure; and if it is not, I know not what good it can effect; and if this good be not effected, then it ought not to be persisted in.

{Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Story said, that if the House did not wish to be considered as slumbering at their posts, it was proper that they should, after determining that they would not submit to the orders and decrees of the belligerents, adopt some efficient system of warfare, if war must be the result. On this point he was decidedly of opinion that we could carry on operations to great advantage on the ocean. He held in his hand a resolution for enquiring into the propriety of augmenting our naval force, which he submitted to the consideration of the House.

Resolved,

That the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the military and naval establishments, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing our naval establishment, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. R. Williams asked of the gentleman, against whom was this force to be applied? From what source could any considerable increase be made? He presumed, as the gentleman appeared to have his mind so fully made up on the subject, that he had made the necessary calculation, and would favor the house with them. For his part, Mr. Williams said, if we were to go to war to-morrow, he would not vote a single additional floating gun. What had been the consequence of augmentations of naval force in other countries? Were they not perpetually augmenting the British navy? The ministry would give but a small premium to ensure the gentleman's augmentation (should it be made) a safe birth in their ports. Did the gentleman wish to follow the example of Denmark, and have our towns Copenhagen?

Mr. Gardner observed, that a bill for putting our present navy into service was already before the house. He should prefer first acting on that and therefore moved that this resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Story hoped this course would not be given to his motion; for it might be perfectly proper not to order the whole naval force to be put into actual service, and yet it might be very proper to prepare an additional naval force. We were not, he said, at present at war; but we soon might be.—The gentleman from South-Carolina had supposed that any augmentation of our naval force must fall a sacrifice to the British navy. Mr. Story said he could not so much doubt the courage or character of his countrymen, as to feel as the gentleman did. I was born among the hardy sons of the ocean, said Mr. S. They never will be guilty of a disflection of their duty or their country's rights. They never will submit. If Great Britain ever obtains possession of our present little establishment, it must be at an expence of the best blood of the country, and after a struggle which should call for more of her strength than she had ever found necessary for an European enemy.—He said he did not wish our naval force to be increased for offensive measures; but it had appeared to him, that the only force which could effectually protect our sea coast was a naval force. He wished a few vessels of war to co-operate with our fortifications. Such a force too, with the known bravery of American seamen, would carry dismay wherever it went. The passage of this resolution would not decide the principle; it was barely for enquiry. Would not gentlemen enquire whether an increase of the naval force might be proper? Would they hold out the language that they would permit the scene of the Chesapeake to be acted over again with impunity? That they would still remain on land? Mr. Story said he could not believe that the gentleman from South-Carolina wished to see this game played again. He hoped that we would prepare a force to protect us against every foe. The naval establishments of European nations must be always maintained at an expence double of the proportionate expence, which would be incurred in this country. He asked the gentleman from S. Carolina, if we had fifty fast sailing frigates, whether the British nation would send an armament sufficiently powerful to endanger them? Mr. Story said, that we knew perfectly well the importance which they attach to their naval establishment. The thunder which rolled over their heads in terror was only that from floating batteries on the water. Believing that whenever we have war it must be carried on at sea as well as on land, he was in favor of increasing our naval force.

Mr. D. R. Williams said that the gentleman must excuse him for saying that he had pursued the eastern mode of propounding other questions instead of answering

those which had been put to him. He said he had meant no reflection on the hardy sons of Neptune; he believed them to be as courageous as the gentleman had represented them. The gentleman talks of fifty fast sailing frigates (said Mr. W.) Is it possible that any man in the nation can suppose that its safety depends upon fifty fast sailing frigates? They must, if sent out, either carry orders not to fight, or become what the Chesapeake has been—a disgrace to us. I feel regret that such is our situation; and I have no other consolation than the state of the nation. Yes, sir, it is a mortification to me that the British minister here has said, and perhaps to members of this house, that if fifty sail of the line were built they would soon be taken from us. We cannot command resources for such establishments.—Will gentlemen consider that our greatest annual revenue never amounted to seventeen millions of dollars? I ask then where are we to get money for the support of such immense establishments? Mr. Williams said that 'twas on the shore that he would risk the salvation of his country; and of an invading foe there would not, he trusted, a single man escape to tell the fate of his comrades. Indeed he should tremble for his country if he thought its salvation depended on floating batteries.

Mr. Nicholas said there appeared to be a difference of opinion among gentlemen as to the mode of preparing for action. It was unquestionably necessary, he observed, that the House should come to some decision on the subject. Gentlemen who were in favor of naval force, when that question was fairly decided in the negative, would, no doubt give up all idea of that force and join those in the majority in voting for that force which they deemed necessary. I do not, will not believe [said Mr. N.] that a difference of opinion as to the species of preparation to be made, will prevent us from making any. Until some decision be made we shall be perpetually embarrassed in this way. I have not made up my opinion on this subject; but I am inclined to believe that in the event of a war we can do but little on water. I think it important, however, that the thing should be settled and not procrastinated. This question should be met and decided. I do not believe that I say too much when I say that I believe war to be inevitable. I say this upon the presumption that I am warranted in believing that it is the determination of this house and the nation to resist, as long as a man remains of us, the edicts of G. Britain and France. Having made this determination, what is our duty under the present aspect of our affairs, when it does not appear that either of these nations will recede? To prepare to meet the crisis as men determined to resist effectually. Shall we do this as long as we divide as to the means to be employed? We shall not, sir. Mr. Nicholas expressed a hope that gentlemen who tho't land force the best, would, if it should not be agreed to by a majority, consent to employ naval force; and that, under similar circumstances, those in favor of naval force would consent to employ land forces. It was of the utmost importance that they should come to an understanding on the subject. If out voted in the force which was best in his opinion, he would cordially assist in preparing the other species. He said he was for offence, not for defence merely, when thus vitally assailed. He hoped the house would at once settle the mode and commence the work of preparation.

Mr. Lyon said that it was well known that he had never been inclined to naval force. The rule which he had laid down to himself had been to give a great share of the revenue derived from commerce to the protection of commerce. He had never entertained the idea of manning a fleet, for the purpose of defying Great Britain on the ocean. He had wished to give that share of the proceeds of the commerce of the nation to its protection which should be deemed necessary. He said that sending out a navy with a view to meet that of Great Britain on the ocean, would indeed be a Quixotic expedition. He had always thought that this nation would be justifiable alone in defensive war. He would forever maintain the right to govern ourselves on land, and on the ocean too if he thought there was any probability of succeeding in such a contest. He censured the propensity displayed by gentlemen for making partial preparations, and wished to see a whole system at once.

The question on ordering Mr. Story's proposition to lie on the table was carried, 47 to 38.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Van Cortlandt observed that it was impossible for the house to get along with business till the question of repeal or continuance of the embargo was decided. He therefore called for the order of the day on

Mr. Chittenden's resolution for the immediate repeal of the embargo.

Mr. Bacon made a motion which superseded this motion, viz. to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of it, and to refer it to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill on the subject of non-intercourse.

After a debate of near three hours this motion was negative—Yea 23—Nay 9.

The debate was desultory in the extreme, including questions of order, &c. and the decision of the question appeared to involve no principle. Messrs. Gardner, Danz, Chittenden, Quincy, Upham, Lyon, Sloan and Masters appeared to be in favor of the adoption of Mr. Chittenden's resolution; and Messrs. J. G. Jackson, D. R. Williams, Bacon, G. W. Campbell, Smilie, Alexander, Story, Bibb, Holland and Eppes opposed it.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on motion of Mr. Van Cortlandt—Yea 62—Nay 49—Mr. Basset in the chair, on the resolution of Mr. Chittenden, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the act passed at the last session of congress, entitled “An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto,” ought to be immediately repealed.

Mr. Van Cortlandt moved to strike out the word “immediately” and insert “from and after the 4th day of March next.”

Mr. Eppes called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on striking out the word “immediately.” And the question having been so taken, was negatived—Ayes 36.

The motion to insert of course fell with the motion to strike out.

And the question on the resolution having been stated (about 4 o'clock)

Mr. Livermore said he was agreeably disappointed in seeing this subject taken up; and was not therefore as ready to meet it as he could be. He then commenced an argument on the constitutionality of the embargo. The origin of the federal compact was chiefly the want of some general power to regulate commerce. There had however he contended been no delegation, by the constitution of a power to lay an embargo, consequently the exercise of it was an assumption of power not warranted by the constitution. The convention he said could have had no idea that that they were raising a power to destroy the very object for the preservation of which they were associated. After Mr. Livermore had been speaking about ten minutes—

Mr. Goldson asked if the gentleman would not prefer being heard to-morrow.

Mr. Livermore answered that he should.

A motion was made that the committee rise and report progress; which, however, was soon changed to a motion to report the fact that there was not a quorum present.

The motion for rising was supported by Messrs. Cook, Dana, Quincy, Elliott and Lyon, on the ground that time was not allowed for discussion; that it was late in the day, and no gentleman could be heard to advantage at this hour. It was opposed by Messrs. Macon, Blackledge, Alston and D. R. Williams, for the reason that as they had consented to go into committee on the subject, they wished an immediate decision; that the subject had already been amply discussed, and a protraction of debate now would but keep the people in suspense.

The committee rose, but could not report; a quorum not being present.

A motion was then made to adjourn and carried—yeas 40, nays 38—a quorum being present at the vote, several members having, whilst the yeas and nays were calling, come into the house from the lobby and elsewhere.

Saturday, January 7.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The house were engaged till near five o'clock to-day in discussing the following resolution proposed by Mr. Smilie, which was finally agreed to, 62 to 21: “Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for the meeting of Congress at an earlier period than the 1st Monday in December next, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

The debate on this resolution involved the question, whether it would not be proper, before the first day of December, viz. in the middle of May or beginning of June, essentially to change the attitude of the nation, if no change took place in the measures of foreign powers? The resolution was supported by Messrs. Smilie, Eppes, G. W. Campbell, Story, Bibb, Troop, John Rhea, Foley, and others. It was opposed by Mr. Van Cortlandt, Alexander, Danz, and Stanford, either opposed or advocated its adoption, of those who supported it, it was agreed that unless their orders and directions were followed, it would be proper to substitute war, and substitute war, an important step.

Messrs. Danz, Alexander, Danz, and Stanford, either opposed or advocated its adoption, of those who supported it, it was agreed that unless their orders and directions were followed, it would be proper to substitute war, an important step.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.—This morning about noon, a fire was discovered in the office of Messrs. Dobson and Company, in the building which was consumed with the two framed tenement houses contiguous to the same also for a prey to the timely, vigorous efforts of the citizens, no buildings joining them or

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.—The Dancing Master will commence on

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The resolution
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Troup, John
chols,

His Britannic Majesty's brig Sandwich,
Lieut. Foley, commander, arrived at Ty-
bee, on Saturday the 24th inst. with dis-
patches for the British Vice Consul, James
Wallace, Esq. relating to the Spanish fe-
derica, a British prize, brought into this
port in distress, on the 5th August last.—
Lieut. Foley, accompanied by a midship-
man, came up in a boat to this city, and
with the Vice-Consul immediately waited
upon the collector, to acquaint him of his ar-
ival and business, but having been inform-

ed of the sale of the felucca, said he should
immediately leave the port, either that
evening (Sunday) or in the morning, to which
the Collector expressed no objections. A-
bout one o'clock, the same day, he was
waited upon by captain Houston, with a
letter from A. B. Armistead, esq. capt. of
the U. S. artillerists, commanding, direct-
ed to the officers of his Britannic majes-
ty's brig Sandwich, ordering them to de-
part this town immediately, as they were vi-
olating the President's proclamation, by en-
tering the waters of the U. S. to which an
answer was sent by the vice-consul stating
the cause of lieut. Foley's coming here, (having
brought official dispatches) and that he would take his departure in the morning.
Lieut. Foley, had just sat down to dinner, with a gentleman to whom he brought letters, when he was again called on by captain Houston, with a letter from capt. Armis-
tead, directing capt. H. to see him into his
boat immediately. The gentleman at whose
table he was, endeavored to prevail with
capt. Houston, to suffer lieut. Foley, to re-
main half an hour, to finish his dinner, but
this was refused. He was then under the
necessity of departing immediately, without
the pilot and one of the men, who were ab-
sent.

Savannah Museum, Dec. 27.

BRITISH REQUEST.—The British
minister has requested our executive to
grant leave to British vessels to ascend the
Mississippi to Baton Rouge in West Flori-
da. The President refuses to comply. Mr.
Erskine is said to have remarked that it is
quite immaterial, for as we are bound by
treaty with Spain to suffer Spanish vessels
to come to that place, the intercourse which
the British government has in view can be
carried on through that channel.

[Freeman's Journal.]

A letter from Bordeaux of the 30th Oct.
says, "our government has passed a decree,
prohibiting the importation of any colonial
produce, except direct from her colonies,
and in French bottoms only." A similar de-
cree has passed in Holland.

If it be true, as the annexed extract de-
clares, that our minister at Paris applied
to Bonaparte to embargo our vessels, he
has much, very much to answer for to an
injured and insulted country—

[V. American.
Extract of a letter from a respectable Amer-
ican gentleman in France, to his friend
in Boston, dated 30th October, 1808.]

No opportunity has offered to write to
you since July last, and much fear least
they should be still less frequent for the fu-
ture, as there is a complete interdiction of
American commerce to or from this country;
the reason for it is, that our minister
near this government has requested this go-
verment to lay an embargo on American
vessels to prevent their trading under Brit-
ish licenses, because it is presumed the go-
vernment of the United States will not
countenance such procedure."

MR. ADAMS AND THE EMBARGO.
The democratic representatives from
Massachusetts are showing publicly at
Washington a letter from Mr. Adams, former-
ly President of the U. S. advising that
when the non-intercourse shall be in opera-
tion, the embargo should be raised as to
friendly powers. We should not have used
the name of that illustrious man on this oc-
casion, had there appeared to be any thing
confidential in the case, and did we not be-
lieve, that, in times like these, the communi-
ty is entitled to the opinion of every emi-
nent statesman. As Mr. Adams is in cor-
respondence with the friends of administra-
tion, it is but fair to presume that his ad-
vice will have considerable weight with
them.

[Freeman's Journal.]

CONFUSION IN THE CAMP!
The democratic representatives from
Massachusetts have received a letter from
Mr. John Quincy Adams, announcing to
them that the embargo must be given up, or
democracy dies forever in the east. Mr.

Story and Mr. Bacon have taken the alarm,
and are preparing to discover that this wise
and powerful measure, "however honorable
to the sages with whom it originated," as
the former gentleman has said, is not so co-
ercive upon foreign powers as those sages
had led them to believe. There are many
strong indications of an approaching rebel-
lion against "the anti-commercial system of
Confucius the Younger," in a quarter where
nothing but the most abject submission was
expected.

[Ibid.]

BONAPARTE AND THE EMBARGO.
His imperial majesty of France, Italy,
&c. &c. &c. after proceeding in GREAT

POMP, to the legislative body—what a mock-
ery it is for even such a usurper to call such
a set of automata, more despicable far than
the Barebones Parliament of Cromwell, a
legislative assembly—announced to this majestic convocation of independent law makers, that Russia and Denmark were united
with him in the war against England, and the United States of America had chosen to
renounce commerce and the ocean, rather
than submit to the despotism which is attempted
to be exercised over them. It seems that the Great Monarch has somehow been recon-
ciled to our conduct in not officially recognising his friendly declaration of war between us and G. Britain. Indeed the em-
bargo came most opportunely for that purpose, and it is probable that nothing else
would have done the job! How contemptible must we appear in the eyes of the enlightened world, when a mystical and magical embargo, a measure which we pretended to resort to, in resentment and retaliation of Bonaparte's decree of blockade against England, is boasted of by that celebrated man as a measure of his own policy, co-operating, in an indirect manner, with his other measures of hostility against that power. And how admirably do his expressions upon the subject correspond with those which were at the same moment flowing from the lips of the embargoees in this country. Yes—rather than submit—this is the very burden of the song of American democracy. To send our vessels to sea would be submission, say our democrats, and so says Bonaparte. It is best never again to resort to foreign countries for any thing that we can make at home, says President JEFFERSON—and we are noble fellows for renouncing the ocean, says the Emperor NAPOLEON. Arcades ambo! And equally prepared to sing

Cease rude BOREAS! blust'ring rafter,
List ye Landsmen all to me;
Mates hear a brother sailor
Sing the Dangers of the Sea.

[Ibid.]

Senate of the United States.

JANUARY 7.

The amendments of the house of rep-
resentatives, to the bill for enforcing the em-
bargo, were taken into consideration, which,
after much debate, were finally agreed to
about 3 o'clock. The decision on most of
them was ayes 23, noes 7.

The bill consequently only requires the
signature of the President to become a law.

Legislature of Virginia.

SATURDAY, December 31.

The committee of Propositions & Griev-
ances have according to order, had under
their consideration a petition to them referred,
and have come to the following resolutions
thereupon:

Resolved, as the opinion of this commit-
tee, that so much of the petition of the pres-
ident and directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, as prays that they may
be authorised to open subscriptions for a
new stock, and that the further time of five
years be given them to complete the said
road, is reasonable.

Resolved, as the opinion of this commit-
tee, that such other parts of the said peti-
tion as prays that the said president and di-
rectors of the said company may be auth-
orised to collect toll on the addition of less
than ten miles to the pavement now com-
pleted, as also to demand toll for passing
that part of the said road yet to be open
without paving the same, be rejected.

Ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, January 2.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed
on the part of the house of delegates, to act
with a committee from the senate, to en-
quire into the state and condition of the bank
of Virginia; and that the President & Di-
rectors of the bank, exhibit to the said
joint committee, for their inspection and
examination a statement of the amount of
the capital stock of the said corporation, of
the debts due to the same, of the monies
deposited therein, of the notes in circula-
tion, and of the cash on hand, together with
the book or books containing the minutes of
their proceedings, and that they make a re-
port thereof to the house.

And a committee was appointed on the
part of this house of Messrs. Crutchfield,
Sheffey, Semple, Graham, Mason, Prunty,
Otey, Slaughter, Wooding, Hatcher, Con-
gleton, Simon and Elliot.

Ordered, That the clerk acquaint the se-
nate therewith.

The house, according to the order of the
day, resolved itself into a committee of the
whole house on the state of the common-
wealth; and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr.
Barbour reported, that the committee of the

whole house on the state of the common-
wealth had, according to order, had under
consideration a bill "to suspend the opera-
tion of executions during the continuance
of the embargo, and ninety days after it is
raised," and had made some progress therein,
but not having time to go through the
same, had directed him to move for leave
to sit again;

Resolved, therefore, That this house will
again to-morrow resolve itself into a com-
mittee of the whole house on the state of the
commonwealth.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,
IS prepared to entertain travellers and o-
thers in a genteel manner, at the WHITE
HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate,
seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to
Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself
of his attention to the wishes and convenience
of his customers will ensure him a portion of
public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every
description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George
Correll to the subscriber, to secure the pay-
ment of a certain sum of money to Doctor
Charles Corcoran, will be exposed to sale, on
the 9th day of February next, on the premises,
a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon
the north side of Duke-street and east side
of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56
feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20
feet alley—Also a PIECE of GROUND,
lying upon the south side of Duke-street and
to the westward of Water-street, extending
upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and
running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet
alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10.

eots

TUITION.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to
inform his friends, and the public in general,
that he has opened a SCHOOL, on King
Street, nearly opposite the residence of col.
George Deane, and next door to Mr. Alex.
Perry's store. He professes to teach Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book
Keeping, Surveying and Navigation. From
the certificates now in his possession, which
were given by gentlemen whose names are
hereto subscribed, he hopes to meet with a
portion of public patronage.

Terms of Tuition for day scholars. \$16¹/₂
per annum, payable quarterly. Fuel for
comfortable fires will be furnished. From
6 till 9 every evening, except Saturday, the
School Room will be open for the reception
of those who cannot attend during the day.

John H. Manley.

January 10.

eots

Zachariah Ward.

Hancock Lee.

Robert Boggs.

John Smith Stone.

John Simpson.

James Mitchell.

Peter Coulter.

John M'Intosh.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-
day night last, a black Negro slave, named
ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years
of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the
small pox, of a downy look, stout made—he
had on when he went away a blue jacket
and trousers nearly new, and took with him
from off a bed two pair of blankets, one bound
on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some
time back from Capt. Rubin Johnson of this
place, and lived some time in New York and
Boston, and went by the name of Charles
Anderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—
can play a little on the violin. Whoever will
bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if
taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if tak-
en out of town the above reward, with all
reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwistle.

January 10

eots

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where-
on he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a family,
together with between three and four acres of
very rich land. From several years experi-
ence, I can with truth declare, that there can
be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one
now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, 7

lawf

Dec. 9—(15.)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will
give good wages to a young man with a fami-
ly.

LANDED TO-DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

431 Lawat

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the court
house in this town, on the third Monday in
January next, for the purpose of choosing nine
Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to
charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Federicksburg; Mr.
Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Da-
vis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to in-
sert the above advertisement until the e-
lection.

C. PORTER.

Five barrels was received in March last,
per the Good Intent, Captain Stewart, from
Boston—Any person authorized and will
pay the expences on the same, may receive
it on application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have for sale,

6 hds. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.

10 pipes Holland's Gin.

6 do. French Brandy.

100 boxes Mould Candles.

100 do. Dift do.

100 do. Brown Soap.

100 half do. do

20 barrels Boston Beef.

500 wt. Hops—growth 1808.

10 half barrels Mackarel.

80 boxes Chocolate.

4700 lbs. Sheathing Paper.

500 reams Wrapping do.

100 do. Writing do.

50 do. Letter do.

2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bon-

nets, and a genl. assortment Shoes.

December 29.

602w

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,
FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon and Fowle.

. ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain
Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.

1 case Straw Bonnets

1 do. American Check, Diaper & Tickets.

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,

30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dift Candles,
Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—
Sail, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather,
100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and
Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27.

Straw 3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Directors of the Little River
Turnpike Road Company, will meet at
Fairfax Court House, on the third Monday in
the present month, to receive proposals
for forming and paving the road, from the end
of the twenty miles already paved to the Gum
Spring Road, a distance of about six miles—
the road to be made in a convex form fifty six
feet wide, no part of the road to be more than
five degrees elevation, with sufficient ditches,
and tunnels made of stone in all parts of the
road where necessary, speedily to carry off
the water. Twenty feet in width of the road,
to be paved with stone nine inches in depth,
on such parts of the road as pass over firm, so-
lid ground, and not less than twelve inches in
depth in such parts as pass over moist or
made ground, the stone to be broken so small
as to pass through a ring of not more than
three inches diameter, and covered with gravel,
sand or clay; the road to be completed in
the course of the present year, the undertaker
to be paid for each quarter of a mile when
that distance shall be completed and received
by the Directors.

The Directors will at the same time and
place receive proposals for keeping the road
already made in repair for twelve months.

The proposals to be made in writing speci-
fying the distance and part of the road, pro-
posed to be made or kept in repair, and the
sum per mile for which it will be undertaken.

Bond and security will be required of the
undertakers for the performance of their con-
tracts.

**Chs. Simms,
Phineas Janney, } Direc-
Chs. F. Mercer, } tors.**

60 6t.

Joseph Mandeville,

*corner of King and Fairfax Streets,
ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable ad-
dition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads, { 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
60 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas,
in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most
of which are equal in quality to any ever im-
ported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-
neriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northe:
Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

minto, Rose and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Curraint, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Sugars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Valuable Family Medicines.

**HANNAH'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**
An infallible remedy for Corns, specially
moving them root and branch without
pain.

James Kennedy, sen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of **Bilious**
and **Malignant Fevers**, is recommended
RAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared
(only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No.
56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been
extended with a degree of success highly grati-
ful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts
of the West Indies, and the southern states,
particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Rich-
mond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charles-
ton and Savannah. The testimony of a number
of persons in each of the above places has
been adduced, who have reason to believe
that a timely use of this salutary remedy has,
under Providence, preserved their lives when
in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak
more in favor of a medicine than columns of
pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion
could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed
as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every
possible reason that can result from exten-
sive experience, for believing that a dose
of these pills, taken once every two weeks,
during the prevalence of our bilious fevers,
will prove an infallible preventative—and fur-
ther, that in the early stages of these diseases,
their use will very generally succeed in
restoring health, and frequently in cases es-
teemed desperate, and beyond the power of
common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly
mild, so as to be used with safety by persons
in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-
cretions—to restore and amend the appetite,
produce a free perspiration, and thereby
prevent colds, which are often of fatal conse-
quences. A dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They
are celebrated for removing habitual costi-
veness, sickness at the stomach and a severe
head ache, and ought to be taken by all per-
sons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious
in preventing and curing disorders at-
tendant on long voyages, and should be pro-
tected, and carefully preserved by every sea-
man.

From one to three or four of the pills are a
dose which may be repeated as circumstan-
ces require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be
taken every fortnight, and if there is reason
to apprehend personal danger, it may be tak-
en once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in
the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills,
prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds,
headache, or costiveness have rendered medi-
cine necessary; in these cases a single dose
has uniformly removed my headache, and has
generally been found sufficient to remove ev-
ery symptom of a cold if taken on its first ap-
pearance. Induced by the benefit received, I
have for years past recommended them to many
of my friends, and I have the pleasure to in-
form you, they have invariably succeeded
in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine,
for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of
the various complaints which result from dis-
sipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, re-
sidence in climates unfavorable to the constitu-
tion, the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication or any destructive intemperance,
the unskillful or destructive use of mercury,
the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain
period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive expe-
rience to be absolutely unparalleled in the
cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and
lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity
of the blood, hysterical affections, inward
weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and
back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the
stomach, pain in the limbs, relaxations, in-
voluntary emissions, seminal weakness, ob-
stinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impo-
nancy, barrenness, &c. &c.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lo-
zenge.**

Which there is reason to believe, have
within eight years past cured upwards of two
hundred thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various
dangerous complaints arising from WORMS
and from obstructions or foulness in the sto-
mach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Thro-
ats and approaching Consumption.

**HANNAH'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for Corns, specially
moving them root and branch without
pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the

Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the
eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and
be free from Mercury or any pernicious or
irritative ingredient, &c. may with perfect
safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine,
received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

**Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheu-
matic Drops.**

NOTHING is of more importance than
the preservation of health—this common la-
porem however is too often forgotten
whilst we are active and strong—and pre-
vention of pain, which is superior to its cur-
is not sufficiently attended to by any descrip-
on of persons. Among those disorders which
require the most early and unremitting efforts
to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger
claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheu-
matism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints,
Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the
Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain
from whatever cause they may have origi-
nated—and hence every relief which can be ad-
ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarily
expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious
ways to possess immediate aid. Seafaring
persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to
carry with them that medicine which will
counteract the unpleasant effects of their per-
ious duties, and especially those pains to which
their situation must expose them. To those
who reside in or visit the West-Indies, or
other warm climates, they will be found upon
trial to convey the most lasting service and
will gradually destroy all tendency to disease
in the human frame, and preserve health and
vigor. Although a great variety of prescrip-
tions have been published to cure the disor-
ders enumerated above, none has yet equalled
the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated through-
out the European continent, and whose un-
bounded benefits are fully authenticated by
certificates already published of gentlemen well
known in America, being of the first conse-
quence in the state of Maryland: Dr. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gilson,
Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank
of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Mac-
ubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently
attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout

my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not
to be able to turn in my bed without assistance
proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold
to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Ti-
ssot